

THE COLONIST.



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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

Single Copies—One Cent. No. 166.

FORGET RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES, AND UNITE IN BUILDING UP NEWFOUNDLAND.

BRILLIANT ADDRESS OF MR.
COURTNEY KENNY, M.P., AT
HARBOR GRACE.

Grattan's Parliament Won by Union of Pro-
testant Volunteers and Catholic
Peasantry of Ireland.

EULOGIUM ON THE OLD MAN
ELOQUENT.

HOME RULE WOULD EFFACE BITTER MEM-
ORIES OF CENTURIES—GREAT
ENTHUSIASM.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

HARBOR GRACE, to-day.
Mr. Courtney Kenny, M.P., addressed a crowded house in the Temperance Hall here last night, on Irish Home Rule. R. S. Munn, Esq., presided. The lecture, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was heard with rapt attention by the audience, and, at intervals, was enthusiastically applauded. The speaker alluded to the absorbing interest felt in this question in every part of the British Empire, and described the struggles of the Irish people during the centuries of misrule, previous to Grattan's Parliament, which was finally brought about by the union of the Protestant volunteers and the Catholic peasantry. English statesmen had slighted Ireland's long continued demands for redress of her grievances until at the termination of the American Revolution they were brought face to face with danger, by refusing to concede some measure of Home Rule, which if denied then, might have been, as in the case of America, converted by armed rebellion into a permanent separation of the two islands. The lecturer, however, did not desire restoration of Grattan's Parliament. Its establishment was a measure passed in haste, and it had inherent weaknesses, which would have brought it into frequent collision with the Parliament of Westminster and unfitted it for difficult politics in later days. Mr. Gladstone's scheme, however, avoided conflict by giving complete sovereignty to the local administration. Continuing, he viewed the corrupt history of the Union of Eighteen Hundred, and efforts since made to undo that nefarious work. Home Rule was now the demand of the united Irish people. The British working classes sympathized with this demand which could not long be deferred. Gladstone might not live to see this consummation, but history would applaud the courage of the Old Man Eloquent, who alone grappled this mighty question, and had given a solution which would efface the bitter memories of centuries. Mr. Kenny congratulated Newfoundlanders on the absence of difficulties which hamper Home Rule for Ireland, and urged all to forget religious differences and to unite in building up their native country. A vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer amidst great enthusiasm.

HARBOR GRACE, to-day.
In the Total Abstinence Hall last evening, Mr. Courtney Kenny addressed a large intelligent audience. The Chairman, R. S. Munn, Esq., introduced the learned lecturer with a neat speech. Mr. Kenny riveted close attention on the part of the audience who, for an hour and a half gave a very attentive and respectful hearing, frequently interspersed with appropriate applause. The learned lecturer gave a very interesting summary of the historical development of Irish aspirations for National self-government. After sketching its rise under the influence of Dean Swift, he described its triumph in the establishment of Grattan's Parliament, the peculiarities and defects of which were carefully explained. The lecturer then discussed the mingled advantages and disadvantages of the Union of 1800; and after enumerating successive Irish agitations, by which, during the present century, it has been sought to repeal or modify the union, he described the circumstances attending the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure. Throughout the lecture Mr. Kenny pointed out how, in each historical stage of the Irish national movement, its success depended on a degree in which sectional and religious differences were laid aside in unity of national feeling. He concluded with an earnest appeal to Newfoundlanders to merge their kindred differences in an united enthusiastic effort for the future prosperity of their country. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by A. T. Drysdale, Esq., and seconded by John Patterson, Esq., was presented to the lecturer in form, and three hearty cheers were given. The lecturer acknowledged the compliment by a few happy phrases, and an address which was much deservedly appreciated.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 24.

King Uganda, of East Central Africa, has murdered all the converts to Christianity in his dominions. The missionaries are also in great peril.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club challenges the New York Club for a race next September.

The draft of the New Fisheries Treaty has been submitted to the Dominion Government. It is impossible to ascertain the particulars yet.

Montreal Bank stock fell three per cent. yesterday.

HOLYROOD, to-day.

The wreck of the banking schooner *Michael*, lost here some time ago in the north-east gale, was sold yesterday by public auction. Mr. Tobin, of St. John's, purchased the hull, and nearly all her gear. Men are very busy now in getting her afloat.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—bins, &c. Hearn & Co.
Auction—cabbage, &c. Jas Hynes
Auction—plums, apples, &c. Cliffe, Wood & Co.
Bonnets, hats, &c. Mrs R Fennell
Choice wines and liquors Thos Keating
Lecture notice T J Murphy
Surplus stock—reduced prices G Knowling
Choice Valencia raisins Goodfellow & Co
Extraordinary value J, J & L Furlong
Coal, coal Cliffe, Wood & Co

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,
AT HUNTER'S COVE,
25 brls Loins
5 brls Family Pork
10 brls Jowls.

Hearn & Co.,

To-morrow, (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,
By JAMES HYNES,
AT HIS ROOMS, OPPOSITE JOB BROS. & CO.
30 brls choice Canadian Apples,
100 doz Cabbage, 30 brls Potatoes, 15 brls Onions,
ex star. Polino from Montreal.

50 tubs Butter, 80 brls Flour, 10 brls Loins, 30 boxes Soap, 200 pieces Fresh Beef and Mutton, and various other articles.

To-morrow, (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,
By Cliffe, Wood & Co.
12 brls choice Cape Breton Plums
50 brls choice Apples, viz.—Baldwin, Gravenstein, Strawberry, Non-such

100 doz large Flat Dutch Cabbage, 25 brls Silver-peel and Red Onions, 2 boxes Siberian Crabs, 1 half-brl Bartlett's Pears, 100 tubs choice Nova Scotia Butter, 25 brls Pigs' Heads, Hocks & Feet.

New Advertisements.

MRS. R. FENNELL
has just received, per ss Nova Scotian,
the balance of her Fall Stock of

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets,
TRIMMINGS, &c.

Also, Ladies' Underclothing, Children's
Tam O'Shanter, and Children's Hats
and Bonnets—cheap for cash.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS—FROM 3s. 6d. to 20s.

136, Duckworth Street,
East Atlantic Hotel.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

FOR SALE.

100 Boxes
CHOICE VALENCIA
RAISINS.

(NEW FRUIT)—ex Nova Scotian.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Goodfellow & Co

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

Now to be had at
J., J. & L FURLONG'S.

All New Goods and
Latest Novelties.

Coal. - Coal.

A Cargo of Bright Round
SYDNEY COAL,

Sent home at 20s per ton—to clear
vessel.

CLIFFE, WOOD & CO.

New Advertisements.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Courtney Kenny, M. P.,

at the invitation of citizens of St. John's, will
deliver an Address MONDAY EVENG, 27th inst.

In the Athenæum Hall,

—ON THE—

"POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE HOUR."

Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., will preside.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

Tickets 10 cents each, to be had at the bookstores,
and at the door. (By order of Committee).

T. J. MURPHY,
Secretary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the Evening Telegram.)

"His description of the scene in the House of Commons during the memorable day on which Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, and again on the night, or rather morning, of the division, was remarkably fine, and so vivid that we almost imagined ourselves present. It is needless to add that Mr. Kenny was listened to with intense interest, from prelude to peroration, and that the hour occupied by him was one of the most enjoyable ever spent in the Athenæum Hall."

(From the Evening Mercury.)

"The rounds of applause which greeted him as he proceeded were genuine and hearty, and were called forth by no clap-trap—no mere 'sound and fury' of which there was not a trace—but by noble thoughts to which every true heart must respond, clothed in simple, transparent diction which, while strong and forcible, often mounted into the truest eloquence. Mr. Kenny possesses the secret of producing the greatest possible effects with the least possible expenditure of force—a characteristic of the best oratory. While marked by calmness, ease and self-possession, every word in his address was telling—every sentence and paragraph was made to contribute to the general effect, and to aid in the impression sought to be produced. The emphatic verdict of the audience was the most conclusive testimony to the excellence of the address and power of the speaker. Mr. Kenny has laid us under great obligations by his kindness in consenting to deliver this masterly address; and when he leaves our shores, he will carry with him the warmest wishes and kindest regards of the people of St. John's."

(From the Daily Colonist.)

"The mention of Mr. Gladstone's name having elicited cheers from the audience, Mr. Kenny passed a really splendid eulogium on his great leader. This worked the audience up to a pitch of enthusiasm such as we have never before seen in Newfoundland. The cheering continued for several minutes, in which the ladies joined as heartily as the gentlemen present. Up to this point the speaker had been almost conversational in his style, but now he became inspired with the grandeur of his theme, and as he pictured the work of England creating free parliaments, the analogy between Falkenstein's myth and popular story, the two historic scenes in the House of Commons, when Gladstone unrolled his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, and when the cause was retarded but not lost, the audience listened with rapture, which found expression in round after round of applause. Mr. Kenny is a finished public speaker. In manner he is very much like Hon. Edward Blake, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. Whilst argumentative and logical, he can rise to the highest order of eloquence, and can not only convince but enrapture his audience."

NOTICE TO TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of
October, at noon, by the undersigned, for the
ENTIRE STOCK and GOOD WILL of the

Stone-Cutting Business
(SITUATE IN NEW GOWER STREET)

of the late MARTIN CONNORS. Further information
can be had on application to

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN,
sep23,tem Water Street.

Post Office Notice.

PARCEL POST.

FROM and after the 21st day of September, Parcels may (subject to regulations) be transmitted from this Colony to the United Kingdom.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On every parcel not exceeding two pounds in weight thirty-six cents being the minimum rate, over two pounds the charge will be eighteen cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Maximum Dimensions and Weight.
No parcel exceeding eleven pounds in weight, or over three feet six inches in length, or in length and girth measured together six feet (such girth being measured round the thickest part of such parcel) shall be conveyed by Post.

Prepayment on all Parcels Compulsory.

The parcels must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and information will be given by him of the necessary form to accompany each parcel. Certain articles are prohibited to be sent by Post, particulars of which will be given at the office. All parcels will be subject to Customs regulations and import duties.

J. O. FRASER,
General Post Office, 121,fp.
Sept 13, 1886.

Notice to Sportsmen!

Cartridges, Brass Shells.

SHOT, POWDER, WADS,
REFILLING APPARATUS,
SHELL EXTRACTORS,
CARTRIDGE BELTS,
GAME BAGS, &c., &c.

At Woods's,

193 Water Street.

New Advertisements.

ON SALE BY THOMAS KEATING,

(134, Water Street, Saint John's, Newfoundland.)

The following Choice Brands of Spirits:—

Newman's Best Port Wine, Chamisso's Port Wine, Different brands of Sherry, Martell's Brandy, Jamieson's Irish Whiskey, Peabie's Scotch Whiskey. Also, always on hand,

Superior Old Jamaica and Demerara Rum.

Holland's Gin—choice; Ginger Wine, Irish and Scotch Porters, Guinness' Porter—bottled by Burke—in pts & qts; Bass' Ale; and also, Cantrell's & Cochrane's Belfast Ginger Ale—on draft. All orders promptly attended to.

THOMAS KEATING.

SURPLUS STOCK AT
Reduced Prices!

Mens' Shirts, Hats and Caps.

BUY THE CELEBRATED CELLULOID COLLARS & CUFFS
And Save Your Laundry Bill.

G. KNOWLING,

LATE P. HUTCHINS.

SELLING OFF!

At Cost and Charges, Two (2) Large Consignments of FRUIT, from Liverpool and New York:

Oranges, Lemons, Water Melons, Grapes—green and purple; Bananas, Preserving Plums, Table Apples, and other Fruit too numerous to mention.

At J. W. FORAN'S

New and Old Confectionery Stores.

T. & J. GRACE,

360 Water Street, 360.

Respectfully announce to their customers in St. John's and the Outports, that they have on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

Provisions & Groceries,

—CONSISTING OF—

FLOUR—of various brands, excellent quality—PORK, BEEF, JOLLS, LOINS, HOCKS, &c., Bread, Butter, Tea & Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Oatmeal, Pease—in brls and half-brls, Split and Green Pease, Calavances, Barley, Sago, Raisins and Currants, Starch and Blue, Tobacco, Pipes, Matches, Brooms, Chairs, Washboards, Lime Juice, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, Stove Polish, Blacking, Brushes, Lamps and Lamp Chimnies, Kerosene Oil, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

All Selling at Lowest Prices.

T. & J. GRACE,

360, WATER STREET.

RE-OPENING

OF THE

Convent of Mercy Schools.

THE YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,
Convent of Mercy, St. Bride's, Littledale, will
re-open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Young Ladies' Day School, Convent of Mercy, Military Road:
The Boys' Infant School and the Girls' Infant School of the Angels' Guardian, on the Kindergarten System, (both attached to the Convent of Mercy) will re-open on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1ST.
Also, St. Joseph's Boys' and Girls' School, Hoylestown, and St. Peter's Boys' and Girls' School, Queen's Street, will be re-opened on the same date.

Although the Young Ladies' Boarding School, Convent of Mercy, St. Bride's, re-opens on September 1st, the competition for the Gold Medals, to be awarded at the end of this scholastic year, is not to commence until the "Feast of our Blessed Lady of Mercy," September 24th, in order to afford an opportunity to young ladies living at a distance, and who might, by delay of steamer or other circumstances, be prevented from being present on the first of the month.
The privilege of competing for at least three of the said Medals, extends to every pupil in St. Bride's.
The curriculum of Studies will be the same as last year's.
Further particulars, as to terms, &c., can be had on application to the REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR, Convent of Mercy, Military Road.
aug16,fp,till sept24.

Building Lots

In the neighborhood of GEORGE'S TOWN can be purchased for £17 10s. Apply immediately.

T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker.

Coal! - Coal!

NOW LANDING,

AT THE WHARF OF

GOODFELLOW & Co.,
300 Tons Bright Round
North Sydney Coal,

Ex Eshcol.

Cheap ex Ship.

CHEESE.

Just Received, per steamer Coban from Montreal,
40 boxes Choice

CANADIAN CHEESE,
(September Make.)

T. & M. WINTER.

FOR SALE.

The Interest in the Lease of a
SHOP AND DWELLING,
(On Duckworth Street.)

—ALSO, THE—

Stock Dry Goods

(ON THE PREMISES)

AT A VALUATION.

The above is an excellent opportunity for any person with a Small Capital. Apply to

G. KNOWLING.

sep21,fp,tf

A Plea for Ireland's Cause.

Full Text of the Pamphlet of the Great English Leader, William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., on the Irish Question.

I. GENESIS OF AN IDEA; II. LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

I.—HISTORY OF AN IDEA.

BEFORE THE ELECTION OF 1885.

I next pass to the period preceding the election of 1885. It had now become morally certain that Ireland would, through a vast majority of her representatives, present a demand in the National sense. But no light had been thrown, to my knowledge upon the question what that demand would be. Further, not only was there a Tory Government in office, but one which owed much to Mr. Parnell, and which was supposed to have given him, through its Lord Lieutenant or otherwise, assurances respecting Irish Government, which he deemed more or less satisfactory. Under these circumstances I conceived that my duty was clear, and that it was summed up in certain particulars. They were these: To do nothing to hinder the prosecution of the question by the Tory Government if it should continue in office (of course without prejudice to my making all the efforts in my power to procure a Liberal majority.) Entirely to avoid any language which would place the question in the category of party measures. But to use my best efforts to impress the public mind, and especially the Liberal mind, with the supreme importance and the probable urgency of the question. And lastly, to lay down the principle on which it should be dealt with. These rules of action applied to the circumstances of the hour, those governing principles which I have above enumerated. I have proceeded on them as follows:

It was impossible for me, while ignorant of the nature and limits of the Irish demand, to give an opinion upon it; and even had it been possible, it would have been in conflict with the condition which I have numbered as the fifth. But, to give emphasis to the importance of the question, I severed it in my address from the general subject of Local Government for the three kingdoms. Ireland had arrived, I said, at an important epoch in her history; she had claims to a special interpretation of the principles of Local Government. It would be the solution of a problem, testing the political genius of these nations. Woe be to the man who should prevent or retard the consummation. It would probably throw into the shade all the important measures, which in my address I had set out as ripe for action. And the subject is one "which goes down to the very roots and foundations of our whole civil and political constitution." and yet it has been said, strangely enough, that I gave no indication to my friends, except of Local Government in the sense of County Government for Ireland.

Lastly, I laid down, over and over again, the principles on which we ought to proceed. It was to give to Ireland everything which was compatible with "Supremacy of the Crown, the Unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that Unity."

It appears to me that the whole of the provisions of the Irish Government Bill, lately buried, but perhaps not altogether dead, lies well within these lines, and that my case thus far is complete.

What I have in these pages urged has been a defence against the charge of reticence. On the charge of precipitancy I need not bestow many words. What antagonists call precipitancy, I call promptitude. Had Mr. Pitt in 1801 carried Catholic Emancipation, as we suppose he wished, many an Englishman would have thought him precipitate. Precipitancy indeed was avoided, but at what cost? For nine-and-twenty years the question was trifled with on one side the Channel, and left festering on the other, and emancipation was at last accepted as an alternative to civil war. Such is not the manner in which I desire to see the business of the Empire carried on. It was not pondering the case; it was paltering with the public interests. I do not deny that promptitude is disagreeable in politics, as it often is to a doctor's or a surgeon's patient. But if the practitioner sees that by every day's delay the malady takes hold and the chances of health or life are dwindling away, it is his duty to press the operation or the drug, and the sufferer will in due time be grateful to him for the courage and fidelity which at first he mistakenly condemned.

I have endeavored to point out the conditions, under which alone the question of a statutory Parliament for Ireland could be warrantably entertained. The real test may be stated in one word: the ripeness or unripeness of the question. All men do not perceive, all men do not appreciate ripeness with the same degree of readiness or aptitude; and the slow must ever suffer inconvenience in the race of life. But, when the subject once was ripe, the time for action had come. Just as if it had been a cornfield, we were not to wait till it was over ripe. The healing of inveterate sores would only become more difficult, the growth of budding hopes more

liable to be checked and paralyzed by the frosts of politics, for England, in her soft arm-chair, a leisurely, very leisurely consideration, with adjournments interposed, as it had been usual, so also would have been comfortable. But for Ireland, in her leaky cabin, it was of consequence to stop out the weather, to miss the opportunity would have been not less clearly wrong, than to refuse waiting until it came.

So much, then, for precipitancy.

II.—LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

I. LESSONS OF THE ELECTION AS THEY REGARD THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The satisfactory adjustment of the Irish question will now, I apprehend, be the supreme object of every member of the Liberal party who has embraced its prevailing sentiment at the present crisis. I shall, therefore, principally seek to draw to the bearings of the late election on that question.

But I will first endeavor to dispose of an important, though secondary point. Every Liberal politician will feel a reasonable anxiety to estimate aright both the immediate effects of the election upon his party, and the lessons which it teaches as to the real strength and eventual prospects of that party; inasmuch as it, and no other, has been, during the last half century, the principal feeder of the political thought of the nation and the main organ of activity. In the remarks which follow I intend no sort of reproach.

It has this year, unhappily, been divided throughout Great Britain into a main body and a seceding or dissentient wing, of which the energy has of necessity been developed in directly opposing the candidates who belonged to the main body of the party, on the ground of the paramount importance attaching to the Irish question. The result has of course, for the party, been disastrous, as a very large share of the energies have been spent in a suicidal conflict. Out of 292 contests in Great Britain, no less than 114 have been fought between candidates professedly Liberal. Every one of these was for a seat which was essentially Liberal. The result, therefore, does not exhibit nominally a deduction from the total roll of the party. But there have been, also, contests between Liberals, or Dissident Liberals, and Tories. Where Tory and Dissident have fought, the Dissident has probably suffered from inability to marshal the full Liberal force. In the far more numerous cases, where Tory and Liberal have fought, the Liberal has commonly suffered from the defection of all the Dissident; most of these abstaining from the poll, but some, in conformity with the advice of Lord Hartington, and I think of Mr. Chamberlain, actually transferring their votes to the Tory candidate.

The Liberal party as a whole, has been since the Reform Act, the stronger of the two parties in the constituencies. The measure of its preponderance has sensibly increased with the extension of the franchise. From 1834 to 1868 the Tory party was rarely under and frequently over 300 strong. In 1841 it gained a majority of eighty in straight fighting. Since the establishment of household suffrage in the towns it has never had a majority, except in 1874, when the Home Rule party, finally breaking away from the Liberals, with whom they most commonly had counted, took definite form as a separate section of the House of Commons. The majority of the Tories over Liberals alone then amounted to 59; and it was known to be due partly to class interests, cultivated of late years so assiduously by the Tories, but mainly to discontent and consequent slackness and abstention in the Liberal ranks. In 1868, 1880, and 1885, the Tory strength never approached 300, but fell much below its old standard. The Liberal majorities over the Tories in these Parliaments averaged nearly 100. On the whole, it might probably be a fair, though a rough statement, of the comparative strength of the two parties in the country, if we were to set down the Liberals as represented, on the average by four-sevenths, and the Tories by three-sevenths of the electoral body.

What, then was the loss of Liberal strength at the late election in consequence of schism? The test previously supplied by voting in the House of Commons is definite so far as it goes. Two hundred and twenty-eight Liberals voted for the Irish Government Bill, and ninety-three against it. This test exhibits the strength of the schism as greatly exceeding one-fourth of the whole. It very slightly exceeds two-sevenths, at which I take it for present purposes.

It is distributed, however, with very great inequality among classes. It has hitherto commanded, I fear, not less than five-sixths of the Liberal Peers. If we go to the Liberal workingman I do not believe it has touched a fraction higher than one-twentieth. But I now refer to independent workingmen. If we take the portion of the Liberal party, throughout the country, composed of those who may be termed employers, or who are socially in a position to draw with them the votes of others, it would, I fear, be a moderate computation or conjecture that, of this important and leading section of Liberals four-fifths at least were numbered among the Dissident; and those drew with them large numbers of dependants, though, I doubt not, as a rule perfectly willing voters.

(continued from second page.)

New Books & New Editions.

Beeton's Encyclopedia of Universal Information—in four volumes
Beeton's Universal Instructor—3 vols
Canadian Pictures—drawn with pen and pencil
Australian Pictures " " " "
English Pictures " " " "
Scottish Pictures " " " "
Italian Pictures " " " "
Sea Pictures " " " "
Chappell's Xmas Musical Album, for 1885
Routledge's World Library—latest Nos
Morley's Universal Library—latest Nos
Cassell's National Library—latest Nos
Religious Tract Society Library—latest Nos
The Young Ladies' Journal, for October
The London Journal—part 35

J. F. Chisholm.

129--Water Street--129

We are now showing the best patterns in

Room Paper

ever offered in St. John's.

GILT PAPER—from 2s to 5s per piece
THE NEW MICA PAPER—from 1s 4d per piece
CHOICE PATTERNS—from 4d per piece

Also, a very handsome lot of

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R. HARVEY.

A PONY FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Pony will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply at this office.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
FIFTY SIDES

Harness Leather,

sep21 ex steamer Coban.

Ladies' Felt Hats—newest shapes.

Ladies' Straw Hats,
Ladies' Hosiery,
Ladies' Gloves,

—A LOT OF—

Real Jet Brooches and Ear-rings—cheap

FRILLINGS—in all the new colors

Lot Flower-pot Covers—very handsome

Lot Fancy Goods—suitable for a Bazaar

Lot Fans.

Builders' Supply Store.

Just Received, ex stmr. Portia, a supply of our celebrated

Roofing Paint

(in 1-gallon cases.) ALSO, another shipment

Kalsomine.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

180 Tons Bright, Round

Screened Sydney Coal,

ex "Lord Devon."

Sent home cheap to give vessel despatch.

A. A.

ART EXHIBITION

AT THE ASSOCIATION ROOMS,

(OLD ACADEMIA.)

Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., daily. Admission TEN CENTS.

T. A. H. WOOD,

NEWFOUNDLAND

Railway Lands.

80,000 ACRES

On the line between Salmon Cove and Tilton, now offered for sale to actual settlers, on liberal terms.

JOHN BARTLETT,

Acting Land Agent, Brigus.

or to E. H. SAVILLE,

General Manager, St. John's.

Fee-Simple Property, situate on the South Side of Lazy Bank Road, for sale by Private Contract.

I AM offering for sale, by Private Contract, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, containing 6 bedrooms, together with a large piece of BUILDING GROUND adjoining, situate on the South Side of Lazy Bank Road. The above will be sold at a very reasonable price if applied for immediately. Particulars given on application to

T. W. SPRY,

Real Estate Broker.

BUILDING LOTS.

To Lease, a few Building Lots, for a term of 999 years, situate in a most desirable locality, for only £1 per foot. Apply to

T. W. SPRY,

Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

A FEW pots of superior HOUSE FLOWERS, viz.: 'Fuchsias,' 'Geraniums,' and various other choice Flowers; also, White, Pink and Crimson ROSE TREES.

Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

A Melodeon—nearly new.

will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately.

Apply at this office.

DORIES! DORIES!

The Subscribers have entered into arrangements for the building of Banking Dories on Approved American Model, by a first-class and experienced builder, and of best material.

The Trade can be supplied for next Season on liberal terms. A sample of our Dories will be shown in a few days.

sep21,3w.

HERDER & HALLAREN.

P. Jordan & Sons

Have just received, per steamer Portia from New York,

4 Cases of Bartlett's Celebrated Blacking,

which will be sold at a very low figure.

Also, 2 Cases Baltimore Bacon—from 2 to 15-lb. pieces—choice article.

—AND, IN STOCK,—

A LARGE and well-assorted stock of Provisions and Groceries, consisting of Bread, Flour, Pork, Jowls, Packet Beef, Molasses (Barbados), Sugar, and Fancy Biscuits, Fruit and Plain Cake. Together with a large and well-assorted Stock of this Season's Choice Teas. Also, Feather Beds and Feather, American Oil Clothes, Sole Leather and a splendid stock of Cigars of the most popular Brands—Tobaccos, Cut Plug, Leader, Solace and other fancy Brands.

sep21

P. JORDAN & SONS.

6,000! - 6,000!

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, AT

W. R. FIRTH'S,

The most complete Stock of WOOLENS ever shown in the City, comprising all the Leading Novelties for—

FALL - AND - WINTER - CLOTHING.

Mixed Wst'd Coatings Venetians, Marl Cloths, Cassimeres.	Irish Frieze, Beavers, Ulsterings, Indigo Pilots.	Diagonals, West Broads, Doeskins, Meltons.
-------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

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sep11

Removal Notice.

The Subscriber begs to notify his FRIENDS and the GENERAL PUBLIC

That he has removed his

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From 236 Water Street to 299 Water Street—to the Shop lately occupied by McDougall & Templeton, O'DWYER'S BUILDINGS, four doors west of Coastal Steamers Wharf.

C. S. MILLICAN, Jr.

sep27

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

KEROSENE OIL!

Kerosene Oil! Kerosene Oil!

100 barrels Kerosene Oil, at

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

318 Water Street.

Select Story.

LOVED AT LAST;

—OR—

A NOBILITY BETTER THAN BIRTH.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"I am sure of it—it is only a matter of time," returned the Earl.

And then they began to discuss the business in detail. If she would consent the marriage was to be at the end of April. The mortgage was to be paid off at once. Herman would place five thousand pounds to Lord Carre's account immediately, so that Wyndham might draw it when he would. And steps were to be taken forthwith for the repayment of the enormous loan.

To carry out these arrangements it was necessary that Herman Culross should go to London. Before going he wished to have some definite idea as to the date of the marriage—an empty ceremony indeed, since it was to give him neither the love nor the heart of his wife, not even the right to clasp her hand, but not empty after all, since it was to bind her to him for life.

He consulted Lady Ianthe upon the point. She looked at him with proud silent reproach.

"You must know that it is a mere idle form to ask me such a question," she said. "What can it possibly matter to me?"

"I ventured to hope that you might take some slight interest in it," replied Herman, with unconscious satire.

"It is a business arrangement," she said, "and as such it can be speedily arranged. If April will suit the Earl, my father, I have no objection to raise. There is one thing I should like to mention—we shall be compelled, I suppose, to go somewhere for what is foolishly called the honeymoon—complete nonsense in our case, yet we must conform to the world's customs; I wish to say that I hope it will be arranged with as little fuss and ceremony as possible."

"You shall be obeyed, Lady Ianthe," Herman promised, and she turned haughtily away.

CHAPTER VIII.

It was a strange wedding, although no outward form or ceremony was wanting. Lord Carre had insisted upon having everything *en règle*: he would have nothing omitted. No marriage could have been conducted with greater state. All that was lacking was love. The three months of preparation had been passed in a state of perfect indifference by Lady Carre. She had accepted her fate, and so she submitted in silence. All was lost for her except love for her father. Let life be what it might, she had saved him.

She was serenely calm, proudly indifferent. Happily for her, she knew nothing of other love. Her life had been filled by entire devotion to her father. She had set aside all the homage offered to her. The love of woman's life, was happily, as a dead letter, to her, for, if she had had to fight against love in addition to her other troubles, her life would have indeed been a hard one. She was serenely indifferent when questioned or consulted about the arrangements for the wedding. She replied much as she would have done had it been the marriage of a stranger. Her interest was aroused only when her father was concerned. If his pleasure or his convenience was in question, then she was quite alive to everything; if the matter concerned simply herself, she was proudly indifferent; if it concerned Mr. Culross, she was something more than proud.

At the end of April they were married in the old church at Leahurst. The sun shone clear on that strange wedding morn—nature seemed to be bright and rejoicing. All the notabilities of the country had been invited. There was a train of bridesmaids from among the fairest and noblest girls in England. They were in raptures with the wedding, for Herman had spared no pains, no expense. He seemed to have thought that the singularity of the circumstances would be overlooked amid a profusion of magnificent gifts. No bridesmaids had ever been presented with more costly mementoes. They were loud in his praises—he was so generous, so handsome, so kind of heart. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was prepared, a large party of guests was invited. The children from the Leahurst schools were all present, strewing flowers before the bride—the bells of Leahurst church pealed merrily. There was a grand fete for the tenantry, a feast for the children.

People had nothing but praise for the wedding. The bride was so imperiously beautiful, her costume so magnificent—the bridegroom so handsome and so generous—the old earl so happy—everyone so highly pleased and pleasant—they agreed that it was a long time since anything so delightful or so charming had been seen. No one observed that the pride of the beautiful bride was unbending, that every now and then there came over the bridegroom's face an expression of deepest sorrow—no one guessed that it was a marriage entirely without love—a mere business arrangement—no one

knew that the generous bridegroom was ill with the fever of love, that he would have laid down his life that day for one smile from the proud lips beside him—no one knew that the beautiful, young bride had nothing but contemptuous scorn for the man by her side.

So they stood side by side at the altar, repeating the solemn words which bound them together for life; and, if ever man meant those words, it was Herman Culross; they came from the depths of his heart. Lady Ianthe tried not to think of them. The only thing that sustained her and gave her courage was the pleased, happy, bright expression of her father's face.

Standing before the altar, Herman, for the first time held her hand clasped in his, the little white, ungloved hand without jewels. He held it, and it was wonderful what a strange, novel sensation the touch gave him. Had Lady Ianthe been able, she would have withdrawn her hand from him in indignant haste. Part of their compact was that he was not to touch her hand; but the eyes of the world were on them, so the little hand lay quite still and passive in his warm clasp. He held it while the ring was placed upon it, and presently he gently relinquished it, saying to himself that it would be so long before he held it again. But there was a look in his face before which Lady Ianthe's eyes drooped, and which caused her heart to beat with strange, quick, emotion.

They were man and wife. The organ pealed forth—the bells rang—there was a stir in the brilliant assembly. Herman's heart beat rapidly, there was a flash on his face, but the countenance of the bride was cold and impassive. Some few noticed that the newly married pair did not walk hand in hand or arm in arm, down the church aisle. Herman assisted his wife into the carriage, and then took his seat by her side, both bowing in response to the lingering cheer of the people and the children; but they exchanged few words during the drive. Looking at his young wife, he thought she was unusually pale.

"Are you very tired, Lady Ianthe?" he asked; and she answered "Yes."

Presently, as the carriage neared the grand entrance, she turned to him hurriedly.

"When we are quite alone," she said, in a low voice, "you will of course address me just as you please; but, perhaps, now that we are married, it will be as well for you to call me Ianthe—it will cause less remark."

He smiled, but there was something of bitterness in his smile.

"If you consider it no breach of the contract, I shall be happy to do so," he replied.

Then they entered the house together. Guests, visitors, friends, crowded them; good wishes, kind words, hearty greetings, met them on all sides. Lady Ianthe listened with a charming smile on her beautiful face, Herman with hope and bitterness mingled in his heart; they might all be realized, all these good wishes some day, when his dream should be accomplished and his wife should clasp her arms round his neck and say, "I love you." It was worth waiting for, and he should wait.

The wedding breakfast was a great success; the superb wedding presents were laid out in the grand drawing-room. There were speeches and toasts; and then it was announced that the hour of departure had arrived.

The newly-married pair were to spend the honeymoon in Paris; but before they set out, the earl left his guests, and went to a room seldom opened—the room where Ianthe's fair young mother had died. From there he sent for his daughter. She came to him, calm, composed, indifferent.

"My darling," said the old earl, in a trembling voice, "I have sent for you because I wish to speak to you here in this room where your poor mother died; I want to thank and to bless you—to thank you because you have saved me from terrible shame, from great disgrace—to bless you for your goodness and love."

She bent down to kiss him, and for the first time that day tears came to her eyes. If he was so well content, then indeed her sacrifice was well repaid.

"I cannot tell you, Ianthe, how happy I am," he went on. "Life is not the same; I am twenty years younger. And do you know, my darling, I have an idea that I shall live twenty years longer, that I shall see every hope fulfilled, that I shall see my grandchildren climb my knee, that I shall hear the music of childish voices, and grow young again in the light of childish faces. Oh, Ianthe, how I bless you—how I thank you!"

She had no words in which to answer him, but she kissed the trembling hands and worn face.

"I am glad you are so well content," she returned; "you make me very happy, papa."

And then the earl took her hands in his.

"One word before you go, Ianthe. You are proud; people call you one of the proudest girls in England. Do not be proud to your husband. He may be inferior to you in birth, social position, in ancestry, in pedigree; but he has the heart of a king—he is one of nature's noblemen, a man above most men. Love him, Ianthe; he is worth all I love. He would have been a fi

husband for the noblest woman on earth. Make him happy, for we owe all our happiness to him. You will not forget?"

What could she say—she, who had forbidden her husband to address one kindly word to her, who had treated him with the highest disdain? She merely clasped her arms round the old man's neck and said:

"I will do my best, papa. Thank Heaven you are happy." And then they came to tell her it was time to go.

(To be Continued.)

Valuable Fee-simple.

I am instructed to offer for sale, by Private Contract, all that valuable piece of LAND, belonging to the estate of late James Browning, situated on the north side of Water Street, and on the east side of Leslie Street. The Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars of title, &c., apply to

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The Bow Bells, various Volumes, 6s. 6d. each.

The London Journal (various volumes) 6s. 6d. each.

The Chambers Journal for 1882 and 1883, 10s. 6d. 1884 and 1885, 11s. 6d. each.

The English Illustrated Magazine for 1883 and 1884, 10s. each.

J. F. Chisholm.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE BAZAAR.

THE LADIES who have so kindly consented to take Tables at the BAZAAR in behalf of Saint Michael's Orphanage, Belvidere, Beg to announce that it will come off next October. Any donations of work or money will be thankfully received by the Table-holders, or by the Sisters of the Convent, Belvidere.

aug18, edoct.

Dwelling House opposite Saint Patrick's Hall for sale by Private Contract.

I AM instructed to offer for sale, by Private Contract, a desirable and comfortable Dwelling House, situated on Queen's Road, and opposite St. Patrick's Hall, containing Drawing-room, Parlor, Dining-rooms, six Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Free-proof Vegetable Cellar, Closet and pantry. Term unexpired, 22 years. Ground rent, £5. The above will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For further particulars apply to

aug19

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Extraordinary Bargains in Mens' Fancy Shirts—2s. 6d., 3s.
Also, another shipment of our Celebrated Ladies' Seam-to-toe Kid Boots—8s. 9d.

WILLIAM FREW,

101, Water Street.

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have received, by recent arrivals, their FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES, which they intend selling at a very small margin of profit to meet the wants of the present depressed state of trade, and more particularly the gloomy outlook that stares the toil-worn fisherman for the coming winter. Now is the time to make provision for the future, ere prices advance.

Conducting

—as we anticipate—a fair share of the Fall Trade, we place before our patrons the following Groceries: New Teas (season 1886) Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Preserves, Olive Oil, Canned Meats, Starch, Soap, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Currants, Raisins; also, various brands of Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, and about one thousand bushels of Oats at 3s. per bushel. As we intend working our business

On Sound

Cash basis, we will offer the foregoing at a nominal remuneration, as well as our carefully-selected stock of Pork, Loins, Jowls, Corn Beef, &c. Our Hardware Department is replete with all requirements for the Mechanic, viz.: I. H. Sorby's Pit Saws, Hatchets and Edge Tools, Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws; also, Tennon, Pannel, Compass, Pad and Fret Saws, Underhill's American Axes, Coopers' Adzes, Bend, Rabbet, G. O. G. Hand Block, Jack and Try Planes, Turn Screws, Gimlets, Squares, Levels and Bevels. We would call the attention of the small

Commercial

dealer to the fact that he will find it to his advantage by inspecting our varied stock, ere he travels the dusty and busy thoroughfare of Water Street. Also, in store—Lamps, Chimnies, Burners, Wicks—all sorts and sizes, Kerosene selling cheap by the gallon or barrel. Many other articles we could mention were it not that our advertising space precludes our enumerating them at this particular time. In conclusion we would say to our many friends in St. John's and the Outports, to remember our motto, which coincides with our

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sep23

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and Split Peas, Calavances and Canadian White Peas, Corn Meal and Corn in
seamless sacks.

Pearl Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Brown and
Polson's Corn Flour, Baking Powder, Egg Powder, Cream Tartar, Bread Soda,
Hops, Currants, Raisins and Dried Apples.

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa, Condensed Milk, Brown & White
Sugar, Biscuits, Assorted Preserves in tins and large packages.

Confectionery (assorted), Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow, Lee & Perrins
Sauce, Mushroom Catsup.

Mustard in tins, boxes and kegs, Pepper—white and black, Ginger,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Cloves, Black Lead, Knife Polish, Knife
Brick, Harness Liquid, Shoe Polish, Shoe Grease and Scrubbing Brushes, Col-
or's Blue Starch and Ball Blue, Wash Boilers, Wood Buckets, Clothes Pins,
Windsor, Glycerine and assorted Fancy Soaps, Paraffine, Spermaceti, Wax &
Crown and other brands Tobacco, Cigars and Matches, New York Sole
Leather and Shoe Pegs.

Champagne, Port, Sherry, Claret and other Wines, Brandy, Whisky,
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Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, &c., and other articles too many to
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mar6, 189

THE DAILY COLONIST

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Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

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Correspondence relating to Editorial or Business matters will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. KENNY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kenny will deliver an address on "The Political Problems of the Hour," on Monday evening, in the Athenæum. Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent will preside. The opportunity of hearing a gentleman of Mr. Kenny's ability, and experience of the old country, should be taken advantage of, and hence the spacious hall of the Athenæum should be filled to its utmost capacity.

The following remarks of the *Mercury* are so much to the point that we quote them, and in doing so have to remark that the advocacy and promotion of Irish Home Rule, by our Prescott-street contemporary, deserves the thanks of every sincere Home Ruler. On this question, at least, it has evinced a truly liberal and enlightened spirit, which it affords us great pleasure to acknowledge in the *Colonist*:

"We shall be all the better of listening to a discourse that will take us, for a time, out of the narrow groove of our local politics, and raise us to a level with those wider questions which now occupy the attention of statesmen, and are the subject of debate in the Imperial Parliament. Sweeping changes are impending; great and important measures for the better regulation of the various sections of the vast empire to which we belong are pressing for consideration. Local Parliaments for the regulation of local affairs, and an Imperial Parliament for the guidance of Imperial interests—the Federation of the Colonies—the extension of the franchise—the completion of self-government—the due regulation of that sovereign power which the irresistible march of democracy has now transferred to the masses—these are some of the "Political Problems of the Present Hour" on which we may expect to hear Mr. Kenny discourse with that clearness of diction and that felicity of style of which his admirable address on "Irish Home Rule" gave us such a captivating example. We have much pleasure in announcing that in compliance with the request of the Committee, who are charged with making arrangements for Mr. Kenny's address, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent has kindly consented to take the Chair on that occasion. No more appropriate arrangement could have been made. The high respect and esteem to which Mr. Justice Pinsent is held by all classes of the community; his deep interest in every institution designed to advance the enlightenment of our people and promote their best interests; his generous and self-denying labours in the past in the cause of true progress, and the enlightened patriotism which he has ever displayed—all these considerations point to him as the most suitable President on the occasion referred to. In order that everyone may have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Kenny, the small charge of ten cents for admission will be made, and the surplus, after paying expenses, will be divided among our public charities."

RECEPTION OF MR. KENNY AT HARBOR GRACE.

Those who had any apprehension of the favorable reception which the advocacy of Home Rule in Harbor Grace would have, will be agreeably disappointed on reading the despatches in this day's *Colonist*. Our reporter informs us that the meeting was large and most enthusiastic, and in full sympathy with Mr. Kenny's eloquent statement of the cause of long oppressed Ireland. This should be the commencement of a new era in the history of Newfoundland. It is now evident that with the exception of a crank or two, and a few miserable, insatiable, the people of this colony are in sympathy with the movement, in favor of doing justice to others, irrespective of differences of creed or nationality. The noble appeal of this disinterested high-minded Englishman to the people of Newfoundland to forget any sectarian differences or rancor that may have existed in the past, and to unite in building up our common country can not fail to have a good effect. His visit here is already bear-

ing good fruit; and when he will have returned to the white cliffs of proud Albion, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has rendered yeoman's service to the great cause in which he and his compatriots are so devotedly engaged.

A Collision off Sugar Loaf.

THE SCHOONER SOMERSET SINKS THE SCHOONER MARY ANN.

Four Persons Meet a Watery Grave.

TWENTY OF THE CREW RESCUED AND BROUGHT INTO ST. JOHN'S.

A collision occurred this morning at 3.30 a.m., off Sugar Loaf between two outport crafts, by which three men and one woman lost their lives. The details of the fatal accident are as follows:—The schooner *Somerset*, of Twillingate, Captain Philip Ridout, left here about 3 o'clock this morning, bound home with provisions and winter supplies. A light breeze was blowing at the time about west by north. The *Somerset* shaped her course north-east when she got outside the Narrows, and of course was running down the shore nearly free. The mainsail was down when the vessel got some distance out, and all the crew of the *Somerset* were aft setting the mainsail when the collision occurred. The crew were first startled by a cry of "Port your helm!" but before anything could be done they ran into an up-coming vessel with a tremendous shock. They struck the craft abaft the main chains on the port side, and cut her right down to the water's edge. The craft was the *Mary Ann*, Captain Samuel Stockwood of Gull Island, Conception Bay, bound to St. John's with a load of dry fish. The masts went by the board, and the doomed schooner went down in ten minutes. During that time a fierce scramble for life took place, and out of twenty-three men and one woman on board the *Mary Ann*, twenty got safely on board the *Somerset*. Of these, two men—Gregory Layman and Charles Milley—were wounded by the falling masts, the latter slightly, the former, perhaps, fatally. The four unfortunates who went down with the craft were in the cabin at the time of the accident, and were prevented from coming on deck by the falling mainsail, which covered the companion. The ill-fated *Somerset* went down stern-foremost, amid the shrieks of the drowned, mingled with the wailing of the rescued. The *Somerset* was headed for St. John's, where she arrived an hour after the accident. The names of the drowned persons are—Charles Weeks, aged 56 years, leaving a wife and five children; Nicholas Milley, aged 30, leaving a wife and four children; Leander Milley, aged 17, unmarried, leaving a bed-ridden father; Sarah Fahey, aged 40, leaving a husband. Her husband was in the lost craft also, and made every effort to save her life, but could not succeed. The men are at present (noon to-day) on board the *Somerset*, and a pitiable sight it is to gaze upon them, for they are all more or less related to the ill-fated four. Stout, brave-hearted men, inured to all the hardships and privations incident to the life of the Newfoundland fisherman, were crying like children. Poor Fahey, whose wife was torn from him so suddenly, sat apart from the rest and nursed his sorrow in silence. An occasional moan escaped him, which alone showed the acuteness of his sufferings. "How can I go back to my cheerless hearth," he said, "and tell my friends that my wife is buried beneath the cold, cruel, wave?"

Another of the crew said: "My only brother is gone from me, and I cannot face home to tell them?" All the men say that the collision was purely accidental; but that neither of the two vessels had a light up at the time. However, the accident is a sad one, and will throw a gloom over the little village to which the dead ones belong, that will not be dispelled for years; but the friends of the departed ones should remember that the accident might have been worse, and that it was purely by the mercy of the Omnipotent that twenty of the twenty four were saved. The *Colonist* sincerely sympathises with the friends and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

Mr. C. G. Lévisconte took passage on the steamer *Polino*, yesterday, to Montreal, from whence he will start for a college in Buffalo, N.Y., to study medicine. Mr. Lévisconte is the youngest and only living son of Dr. P. J. Lévisconte, J.P., of King's Cove. He is a well educated young gentleman, having spent a number of years in St. Bonaventure's College of this town. He will probably finish his course in three years, as he has read considerably under his father.

(continued from second page.)

A Plea for Ireland's Cause.

Full Text of the Pamphlet of the Great English Leader, William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., on the Irish Question.

I. GENESIS OF AN IDEA; II. LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

II.—THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE SCHISM AGAINST GLADSTONE.

Again, the strength of the schism was unequally disturbed, as is that of the party, in constituencies as well as in classes. In very many constituencies Liberal and Tory strength are nearly balanced. In these a deduction of one-fifth, or one-tenth, or even less, from the normal strength, transfers the seat as a matter of course. It is impossible to estimate with precision the loss of Liberal strength through the schism; but it must have been greater than either of these fractions would represent. In this ruinous state of facts the results have been as follows: The party as a whole has been reduced from 333 in the last Parliament to 269, or by less than one-fifth. The Liberals of the main body have been reduced from about 235 to 196, or about one-sixth. The smallness of the aggregate poll as compared with 1885, even on the Conservative side, is worthy of notice, and appears to show that a fraction of the electors, not inconsiderable, still holds its judgment in suspense. Again, the total poll in Great Britain was:

For Liberals	1,344,000
For Dissident Liberals	379,000
For Tories	1,041,000
For Tories and Dissidents	1,420,000

Thus the Liberals of the main body came within 76,000, or only four per cent. of the united strength of the Tories and the schism. Considering the aggregate party has suffered a loss which cannot be taken at less than twenty or thirty per cent, this is a remarkable result.

Nor is there any obvious levity or presumption in saying that, to all appearance, at the first moment when Liberalism is again united, it must again become predominant in Parliament. But our anticipations of its real strength in the future grow more and more confident when we consider how much it is that Toryism, under circumstances of unprecedented advantage, has been able to achieve. It now reckons 316 members of Parliament. That is to say, as against the rest of the House it is in a minority of thirty-eight; and it is less by nineteen than the Liberal members returned to the last Parliament. It has failed to win from our shattered and disunited party the same moderate amount of success which we obtained against it in November last, when it had the important accidental advantage of the Irish vote. If, with that advantage, it hardly touched the number of 250, and it cannot obtain a majority of the House when Liberalism is divided against itself in a manner unknown for nearly a century, the inevitable inference, not demonstratable, but very highly probable, seems to be that Toryism can never by its own resources win, under the existing laws, a majority of the House of Commons, unless and until the tendencies and temper of the British nation shall have undergone some novel and considerable change.

II.—THE LESSONS OF THE ELECTION AS THEY REGARD IRELAND.

There is nothing in the recent defeat to abate the hopes or to modify the anticipations of those who desire to meet the wants and wishes of Ireland.

Let us look at the result of the election as it is exhibited in the total return of members to the House of Commons.

The Liberal and the Irish supporters of the policy of the late Government taken together, amount to 280. The opponents of that policy are 390, showing a majority of 110—a large number without doubt. It has been bravely stated by the Prime Minister that this is an irrevocable verdict. It is certainly a verdict without any instant appeal. But the authority which gives such verdicts has power to revoke, and is in the practice of revoking them; and, moreover, has seen and may see them disobeyed by the representatives, whom it has empowered not mainly or merely to repeat a formula, but to deliberate upon and to follow the exigencies of public affairs.

(to be continued.)

The birthday of the Earl of Arundel and Surry, was kept at Arundel Castle on the 7th, in a manner at once solemn and festive. A large party of relations and friends of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk were staying at the Castle, and the chief event of the day was the handing over of the convent which has been built by the Duchess for the Poor Clares, to the community who are henceforth to occupy it, in the strictest and most absolute seclusion from the world. The ancestral house of her grace has numbered among its members thirty nuns of the Order of the Poor Clares, and she has commemorated this fact by the founding of the Convent, for which the Duke gave the ground, but which has been built at a cost of £26,000, entirely at her expense.

Late Mail News.

FATAL RESULT OF A DUEL.

At last there has been a fatal result of a French duel, but not in France, nor was either of the duellists injured. A Panama despatch, dated August 24, tells the story:—A duel was fought at Bohio, on the line of the railway, on August 18, between two Frenchmen. The weapons were rifles. Two shots were exchanged, and honour was satisfied, although neither of the parties to the affair was wounded. A negro who was at work on the canal, however, was struck by one of the bullets, and instantly killed.

Enormous Damson Crop in Cheshire.

The damson crop in Cheshire this season is enormous. The fruit will not be ripe enough for plucking for a fortnight, or three weeks yet. The plum trees have been almost breaking down with fruit, and many tons have been sent away to the large towns at the lowest prices ever quoted. At Chester they are sold as low as one penny per pound.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN INDIA.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The clerical journals publish an encyclical letter of the Pope, in which his Holiness announces the institution of an episcopal hierarchy in India. The remainder of the letter is, for the most part, devoted to a history of the Catholic missions in India.

The *Freeman's Journal*, speaking of the tenants' relief bill, says:—Either the tenants must be protected by Parliament or they must protect themselves. To prevent a collision between the people and the force of law is the object of Mr. Parnell's measure. The Government will not stay the hand of evicting landlords, but a message of peace has gone forth to them. By accepting Mr. Parnell's bill they would give earnest of their desire for peace and social order, as well as for the wants of the landlords. If they willfully throw away the chance, on their heads be the responsibility.

PATCHING UP NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP.

A survey of H.M.S. *Victory*, Nelson's flagship, has disclosed the fact that many of her timbers are so rotten that to repair the vessel with new planks is impracticable. Orders have been given for the more decayed sections of the ship's sides to be removed and the spaces filled in with cement, which is to be covered with canvas on the inside.

THE VOTER'S DUTY.

[THOMAS B. REED AT PORTLAND.]

After all, where is this country governed? In Washington? I have never thought so since I have been there. This country is governed right here; it is governed, in proportion to his size and capacity and sense, by every man in this audience. You have therefore duties to perform. Occupying the position of governor of this country, what do you owe it? You owe good, sound sense. You owe a careful examination of the facts; you owe an honest vote, in accordance with your conscientious belief. There is no occasion to turn back to the prejudices of the last 25 years. New events have come upon us; a new era has dawned, and we should readjust ourselves to them—we should make our votes express our satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the way in which we have been governed for the past two years. This is the plain and simple problem.

MR. PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

Printed copies of Mr. Parnell's land bill were circulated last night (13th). The following is the full text of the bill, which is entitled, "A bill for the temporary relief of agricultural tenants in Ireland, and for the admission of certain leaseholders to the land act of 1881, and for other purposes."

Whereas, having regard to the great depression in the prices of agricultural produce since the greater number of the judicial rents of tenants in Ireland, subject to the statutory conditions were taxed, it is expedient to make temporary provision for the relief in certain cases of the tenants of such holdings, and to provide for the admission of certain leaseholders to the benefits of the provisions of the land act of 1881.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the case of any holding subject to statutory conditions within the meaning of the land law (Ireland) act, 1881, where the statutory term was fixed prior to the 31st December, 1884, if on the application of the tenant of such holding it is proved to the satisfaction of the Irish Land Commission, hereinafter called the Court, (a) that half the rent ordinarily payable in the year 1886 in respect of such holding, and half of any antecedent arrears,

have been paid, and (b) that the tenant is unable to discharge the remainder of such rent or arrears without loss of his holding, or depreciation of the means necessary for the cultivation and stocking thereof, the Court may make an order for such an abatement of the rent of such holding as may seem to them just and expedient.

Such abatement shall apply to the rent ordinarily payable in the year 1886, to the antecedent arrears thereto, if any, and to the rent which would have been payable in the following year.

Clause 2.—The lessee of any holding who at the expiration of any lease existing at the passing of the land law (Ireland) act, 1881, would be deemed to be a tenant of a present ordinary tenancy from year to year, at a rent and subject to the conditions of a lease; shall from and after the passing of this act, and notwithstanding that such leases have not expired, be deemed to be a tenant of a present tenancy at the rent mentioned in such lease, and his holding shall be subject to all the provisions of the said act of 1881 with regard to present tenancies.

Provided that such lease shall not be deemed to be a present tenant (a) where substantial consideration has been given by such lessee for said lease, and such lessee objects to be deemed a present tenant; (b) where such lessee is not the immediate occupying tenant of such holding; (c) where the holding is of such a character as to come under any of the exceptions contained in the 58th section of the land law (Ireland) act, 1881.

Clause 3.—Where any proceedings for the recovery of rent of a holding to which this act applies, or for the recovery of such holding for non-payment of rent have been taken before or after an application under this act in respect of such holding, and if pending before such application is disposed of, the court before which such proceedings are pending shall, on payment into court of one-half of the rent due, suspend or postpone such proceedings until the application under this act has been disposed of.

The bill bears on the back the names of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Mahony, and Mr. Pinkerton.

THE PROROGATION.

The *Central News* says the slow progress of supply, coupled with the extraordinary number of votes yet to be disposed of, renders it impossible that the house should rise on the 25th inst., as heretofore was hoped. To-morrow fortnight, that is the 29th inst.—is therefore named as the earliest date at which the prorogation can take place.

Local and other Items.

A young man named Hicks, working at the Masonic Hall, fell from a scaffold to-day and received serious injuries.

We are informed that the Rev. L. G. McNeil will preach in the George Street Methodist Church on Sunday evening next.

The highest point attained by the thermometer for the last twenty-four hours was 66, the lowest 42.

The members of the George Street Methodist Choir are requested to meet for special practice, in the Choir Gallery, this (Friday) evening, at 8.30.

The prizes at the walking tournament was won last night by Mr. James Raynes and Mr. Robert Stephenson. Both English and O'Neil left the track before the end.

Many of the English schooners chartered by St. John's merchants to bring fish from the Labrador dealers, have to come on here to finish loading. This fact is significant of what a falling off there must be in the Labrador fishery.

The *Illustrated London News*, of this month, says that the English Government has granted to Lady Glover a pension of £100 sterling, in consideration of the distinguished services of her late husband Sir John Glover.

The Temperance meeting in the Old Temperance Hall, Victoria Street, last evening, was not largely attended. Dr. Tait presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Bowman, Pitman, Dr. Tait, Rev. Mr. Parkins, and Mr. P. J. Chisholm. Miss Milley gave a recitation which was very well rendered.

BRAZIL SAND.

150 Tons,

Ex Pelunia,

AT UPPER PREMISES

P. & L. Tessier.

sep23, 11, f.p.

FOR SALE BY

Clift, Wood & Co.,

75 Barrels

APPLES,

Choice Gravensteins. Ex Miranda.

sep23.